## NUMBER SEVEN IN BIBLE.

**Multiples of the Figure Recur Significantly In New Testament.**

The phenomena of the figure seven and its multiples occurring in the New Testament have been touched upon by Ivan Panin, a Russian student of the Bible, who for a number of years has made his home at Grafton, Miss. This significance of the "seven" group will not be lost even upon the superstitious who are outside the pale of scriptural points, and, as Mr. Panin has shown them, their relations of their groupings to the first 11 verses of the New Testament must suggest that they were scarcely chance.

For instance, in these first eleven verses of Matthew the vocabulary consists of forty-nine words, or seven sevens; of these words there are 28 or four sevens, which begin with vowels, and 21, or three sevens, which begin with consonants.

"This distribution by sevens between vowel words and consonant words justly might have been deemed accidental but for the fact that of the 49 words 42 of them are nouns—six sevens—and seven are not nouns," is the comment of the writer. "Of the 42 nouns there are 35 proper nouns, or five sevens, while seven are common nouns. Of the 35 proper names four sevens are male ancestors of Jesus and seven are not such. Not only then is the distribution of the 49 words of the vocabulary of sevens as between vowel words, but also as between the parts of speech."

As a further and absolute proof that these phenomena of the sevens are not accidental, Mr. Panin points out that the 49 words of the vocabulary show 14 words that are used but once, while 35 of them, or five sevens, are used more than once. His conclusions after an exhaustive arrangement of the "seven" features are that "not even the choice of the languages in which the Scriptures were written was made without marked numerical design at the threshold of the subject."—Chicago Tribune.

### Roosevelt, Soldier, Statesman.

(By Savoyard.)

No other leader has so completely dominated the Republican party as this man. He has attained to a supremacy that never came to Lincoln, nor Grant, nor Blaine, nor McKinley. Competition is afraid of him; rebellion vanishes before his frown; Mark Hanna took orders from him; an unwilling Senate adopted his strenuous diplomacy and made it its own, a recalcitrant House of Representatives at his dictation enacted reciprocity with Cuba and adbicated its office as a public inquisitor in awe of his displeasure; his Cabinet is a corps of clerks to take account of his self-evolved and self-executed policies, and he is this day the sovereign boss of what is become for all practical purposes the most perfect and effective political machine we have ever seen or heard of. No Republican in Congress or out of Congress can defy him and live. Sumner braved Grant; Hoar apologized to Roosevelt. Conkling scorned Garfield; Platt is a lamb in Roosevelt's entourage. Reed challenged McKinley; Hanna kissed the rod with which Roosevelt smote him. When the White House clock strikes the Senatorial cuckoos argue for strenuosity. Fifty-seven Congresses were adjourned; the Fifty-eighth Congress was prolonged.

No ordinary man this, with a will as imperative and a hand as heavy as Andrew Jackson's. What a magnificent charge he would make on a field like Fontenoy or Wagram, Waterloo or Gettysburg! But he was born for a sailor, and his proper place is the quarterdeck in a strife like Copenhagen or Trafalgar. A descendant, doubtless, of some "beggar of the sea," who fought with dauntless and desperate courage in those amphibious battles Motley tells us of, there would be but one way to whip him, and that to kill him. Had he come into the world a double decade earlier the Union arms would have boasted one rough rider worthy of the steel of Nathan B. Forrest.

### A Good Samaritan.

A Southern writer tells this story of a negro preacher's version of the parable of the Good Samaritan: "There was a traveler on a lonely road," said the preacher, "who was set upon by thieves, robbed, and left wounded and helpless by the wayside. As he lay there various persons passed him, but none offered to assist him. Presently, however, a poor Samaritan came by, and, taking pity on the wounded man's plight, helped him on his mule and took him to an inn, where he ordered food and drink and raiment for the man, directing the innkeeper to send the bill to him. 'And dis am a true story, brethren,' concluded the preacher, 'for de inn am standin' der yet, and in de do'way am standin' de skel'ton ob de innkeeper, waitin' fer de Good Samaritan to come back an' pay de bill.'"—Harper's Weekly.



## FISHSKIN LEATHER.

**t Is Made In Great Variety and Is of Excellent Quality.**

A great deal of good leather comes out of the sea—not the kind of leather that comes from the backs of walrus, seal and otter. Everybody knows about that. There is a queerer leather which comes from the bodies of fish. An extremely fine quality of green leather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of an ugly fish called the angelfish. This is a kind of shark—a shark with thick, winglike fins that have earned for him the name of angel, though he does not look a bit like an angel, but rather the opposite. The sword grips of the officers of the German army are made from shark leather too. They are beautiful in pattern, being marked with dark diamond shaped figures. This skin comes from a North sea shark known as the diamond shark. German leather manufacturers have tried to produce a leather from animal hides that shall supplant the skin, but in vain. Unlike animal leather, fish leather is absolutely impervious to water and never gets soggy from dampness; therefore it is ideal for sword grips, as, no matter how much the hand may perspire, the grip remains hard and dry.

The sturgeon, despite his lumpy armor, furnishes a valuable and attractive leather. When the bony plates are taken off, their pattern remains on the skin, just as the pattern of alligator scales remains on alligator leather. The Pacific coast sturgeon and the sturgeon of the great lakes produce a tough leather belting that is used to make laces for joining leather belting for machinery, and the laces often outwear the belting.

The strange garfish, an American fresh water fish, with long, toothed jaws like those of the crocodile, has a skin that can be polished smooth until it has a finish like ivory. It makes beautiful jewel caskets and picture frames. The skin of the garfish used to be converted into armor by some tribes of American savages. The hide is so tough and hard that it makes a breastplate that can turn a knife or spear. Some of the finer specimens that have been found are hard enough to turn even a blow from a tomahawk.

The savages who wore this fish armor also used to wear a fish helmet. It was made from the skin of the prickly porcupine fish, and besides protecting the wearer's head it was used as a weapon of offense. The warriors butted their enemies with it, and as it had hundreds of ironlike pikes the operation was eminently painful to the object of attack.

In Gloucester, the "king town" of fish, the humble cod has been utilized with success for making leather for shoes and gloves. In Egypt men walk on sandals made from the skins of Red sea fish. In Russia certain peasant costumes are beautifully trimmed with the skins of a fine food fish, the turbot. Bookbinders bind books with eelskin. The eelskin serves another and less pleasant purpose. It is braided into whips. The writer was the unhappy member of a European private school where one of these eelskin whips was a prominent instrument of discipline, and he has never cared for eels since then.

Along the big salmon rivers of Siberia the natives often wear brilliant leather garments dyed red and yellow. They are made from salmon skins. In Alaska beautiful waterproof bags are made from all sorts of fishskins.

The queerest use is that to which the intestines of the sea lion are put. They are slit and stitched together to form hooded coats, which are superior to india rubber as waterproof garments. Walrus intestines are made into sails for boats by the Eskimos of northwestern America.—Canadian Harness and Carriage Journal.

### Sydney Smith and Animals.

Sydney Smith's love of animals led him into ludicrous mistakes at times, as when, having given his pigs fermented grains, he found them all drunk and "grunting 'God Save the King' about the sty," and when he allowed one of his quadrupeds to swallow a mighty dose of pills, boxes and all. But his "back scratcher" was a good idea. He had a theory that every animal delights to scratch its backbone, so he put up his "universal scratcher," a sharp edged pole, resting on a high and a low post, adapted to every height, from a horse to a lamb. Before all his gates used to be broken; after the erection of the scratcher he never sustained any damage, and the only question was which was the more pleased with the invention, he or the animals, as they titillated their hides.

### The First Umbrellas.

Those who suppose that the umbrella is a modern contrivance will be surprised to learn that umbrellas may be found sculptured on some of the Egyptian monuments and on the Nineveh ruins. That umbrellas bearing a close resemblance to those of today were in use long before the Christian era is shown by their representation in the designs on ancient Greek vases. The umbrella made its first appearance in London about the middle of the eighteenth century, when one Jonas Hanway, it is said, thus protected himself from the weather at the cost of much ridicule.—Harper's Weekly.

### Treasures of Russia.

All the czars of Russia have been crowned in the famous Kremlin in Moscow, and in the treasury there are the thrones of all the emperors of the past, as well as the historic jewels and the choicest plate now owned by the Russian crown. There are $600,000,000 worth of gold and silver and precious stones in that treasury, and there are basins of gold there as big as a baby's bathtub, and two card tables of solid silver.



## PAPERMAKING MACHINES.

**Ingenious Devices That Turn Spruce Logs Into Paper Rolls.**

Were it not for the tremendous capacity of the modern papermaking machine the newspaper of today would have been unable to attain its present size. Some of the largest mills run at a speed of 500 feet of paper a minute, or about as fast as a horse traveling six miles an hour. The width of news paper varies from 60 to 160 inches.

So far have mechanical devices usurped the work of human hands in the manufacture of paper that at the present time a machine will feed itself with logs at one end and turn out the finished roll of paper at the other. So gigantic is such a machine that it takes only from eight to twelve hours to transform the raw material into the finished product. It first saws up the logs of spruce which have been floated down the stream to the mill, takes off their bark and then grinds them into pulp under a flow of water. The pressure of the grindstone on the wood is sometimes as great as 500 horsepower, or one-fourth that of the most powerful locomotive built.

The manner in which the machine later weaves the paper out of what seems to be a stream of running water at first mystifies the onlooker. Before reaching this stage of the process the pulp has been boiled in a solution of sulphuric acid, which has destroyed the woody fiber, and it has also been mixed with clay to give a smoother surface, rosin to size it and prevent the ink when printed on it from spreading, and bluing to whiten it. The pulp, mixed with three times its amount of water, flows along till it reaches an endless ribbon of wire, which is a little wider than the intended width of the paper. The spread of the pulpy water sideways is prevented by two endless rubber straps, one at each edge of the wire.

It is while the "stock," as the pulpy mass is called, is being drained on the rapidly moving wire ribbon that to it is given the watermark, which one may see by holding up a piece of paper to the light. Resting on the wet mass and revolving as it passes along under it is the "dandy roller," a light cylinder covered with wire. Whatever design it may have on its surface it imparts to the wet mass on which it rolls. Other rollers now press out more water, so that soon the paper can carry itself, and on huge cylinders heated by steam inside it is dried. It then passes through a stack of chilled iron rollers, piled up on top of one another for the purpose of giving it a smooth surface. From the "calenders," as these rollers are called, the paper is trimmed and wound off on a roll.

There is little waste in the making of paper. The pulp that is drained away from the wire ribbon is used over again. The acids and other chemicals with which the pulp is boiled are recovered. Water usually furnishes the necessary power.—New York Tribune.

### Strike a Balance.

The difficulty with most of us is to learn to live sensibly and sanely. We are in danger of going to extremes. We either take life too seriously or we dawdle about it like a lazybones. The thing is to strike an effective middle course. Most of us nowadays seem to regard it as a great mill in which the earlier we go to work and the later we stay the better for all concerned. We want to do great deeds; to accumulate a lot of money; to reform somebody or something. Now, it is certainly wrong not to be awake to our privileges and opportunities for work and not to get joy out of doing something that will make the world happier. But there is a time to loaf and be glad also. There is virtue in being a happy citizen as well as an active one. Life is serious, but not so serious that we need go about with a sour countenance and a book of rules. The wise man is the one who hits a nice balance in his affairs, who is neither wearisomely strenuous nor a flaccid shirk.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Heroic.

History is replete with incidents of heroism and suffering by men who have been forced by circumstances to shoot a gun in the interest of their countries. There is hardly a parallel, however, to the case of a member of the Fifteenth United States infantry who fell wounded during an engagement before Yangtsun, in China. The English had been shelling the village, unmindful of the approach of the United States troops. One of their shells fell in the midst of the boys of the Fifteenth. One youth of eighteen had both arms and one leg blown off. He regained consciousness and under that awful blistering sun for half an hour, while his lifeblood was ebbing away, dictated a letter to his mother without ever wincing from the pain that was racking him. When he died Captain Patrick Mulay draped his body with an American flag before continuing the march into Yangtsun.

### Opium In Onions.

Onions are a kind of all round good medicine, and every housewife knows this without knowing why. She knows that a solid red onion eaten at bedtime will by the next morning break the severest cold; she also knows that onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. But she does not know why. If any one would take an onion and mash it so as to secure all the juice in it he would have a most remarkable smelling substance that would quiet the most nervous person. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.








### INCREASE IN INDUSTRY

**Has Been Remarkable in West Virginia—Six Hundred New Plants Have Been Established.**

Wheeling Telegraph.]

According to the eighth annual report of Commissioner of Labor that I. V. Barton will make to Governor White on July 1, the increase in the industries of West Virginia in the past year has been remarkable, six hundred new plants having been established, employing over seventeen thousand men, with a pay roll of eight hundred thousand dollars a month.

The report is exhaustive and detailed. It is divided into five parts, one of the interesting of which is the fifth part that has to do with all laws on labor, and a discussion of child labor and the industrial problem. For some time Commissioner Barton has been working on child labor and as soon as possible will have new legislation on the matter.

### Autonomy For Macedonia.

BIRMINGHAM, England, June 21.—The Post to-day says it has good ground for stating that negotiations are proceeding with the Powers with the object of the creation of an autonomous government for Macedonia. France at the request of Great Britain is taking the leading role. The present idea is for one of the continental ruling families to be given a mandate by the Powers of a period of three years with a local force of International gendermerie to support them.